EXHIBIT 4

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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2
                 EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
                      SOUTHERN DIVISION
3
      -----) Civil Action No.:
5
    IN RE: FLINT WATER CASES ) 5:16-cv-10444-JEL-MKM
6
                                 ) (consolidated)
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8
                                 ) Hon. Judith E. Levy
9
        -----) Mag. Mona K. Majzoub
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11
                     HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
12
          VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF MARC EDWARDS, PH.D.
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                    FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 2020
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                          Volume 1
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          Remote oral deposition of MARC EDWARDS, PH.D.,
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    conducted at the location of the witness in
19
    Blacksburg, Virginia, commencing at approximately 9:06
20
    a.m., on the above date, before JULIANA F. ZAJICEK, a
21
    Registered Professional Reporter, Certified Shorthand
22
    Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter and Notary
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    Public.
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- 1 A. No, no. I -- I would say -- I don't know
- 2 what the detection limit of their method was and I
- 3 just -- I don't know how they were selecting their
- 4 homes and so I would -- and I would never say it's
- 5 zero anyway, because it's not zero. You know, you've
- 6 got to manage expectations.
- 7 So if your detection limit is 5, then you
- 8 are saying it is undetectable, but that doesn't mean
- 9 it is zero. You know, it is below -- it is below the
- 10 detection limit of whatever method you are using.
- 11 Q. It is just scientifically implausible that
- 12 but for the -- the decisions that were made about
- 13 treating the Flint River water, the lead levels would
- 14 have been zero?
- 15 A. Yeah, there is just -- there is no way
- 16 with that system that it -- it's plausible if the
- 17 detection limit was 5 of the instrument they used, but
- 18 if they would have used an instrument that had a
- 19 detection limit of 1 or .1 as ours does, there is just
- 20 no way it's below detection. I mean, there is just
- 21 too much lead in that system, and we saw what happened
- 22 in Detroit.
- So I would have expected very similar or
- 24 slightly worse results in Flint than in Detroit as the

- 1 quantum leap.
- 2 But jumping forward, you -- if I heard you
- 3 right, you felt sometime between May and June of 2016
- 4 that the water was relatively safe, you won't say
- 5 safe, you used the word "relatively safe," and you
- 6 compare that to other cities that it was relatively
- 7 safe.
- 8 Is that correct?
- 9 A. 2017, some years after.
- 10 Q. 2016 -- 2016?
- 11 A. No, I don't think I said -- I mean,
- 12 relatively -- maybe with a filter. Maybe for bathing.
- 13 I don't think I said that for lead.
- But anyway, I -- I always provide context,
- 15 so I'd be very curious about if you are citing a
- 16 statement I said it was relatively safe in 2016
- 17 exactly what I said.
- 18 Q. I thought you said that.
- But how was -- how -- was there a point in
- 20 time that you did make a statement that it was
- 21 relatively safe to drink the water?
- 22 A. With the caveats that if you use a lead
- 23 filter appropriately, I'm -- I'm certain I said that.
- 24 Yeah, that was -- that was probably very --

- 1 it -- it is a legitimate LCR sampling protocol. This
- 2 is not an LCR sampling, though, because we couldn't do
- 3 the -- confirm the 50 percent homes without lead pipes
- 4 and we are not a certified lab, et cetera.
- 5 Q. The detection limits for the analysis that
- 6 were performed on the water that was collected in that
- 7 August sampling event, do you know what the detection
- 8 limits were?
- 9 A. For lead it was probably .1 ppb or less.
- 10 Q. Okay. What type of sampling -- or -- or I
- 11 should say laboratory analysis was performed to have a
- 12 detection level that low?
- 13 A. It's called an inductively coupled plasma
- 14 mass spectrometer, ICP-MS.
- 0. Okay. I'm not going to try to say that
- 16 five times fast.
- 17 A. I couldn't say it again either, so. Let's
- 18 just say ICP-MS from henceforth.
- 19 O. Okay. Is that considered a -- a
- 20 state-of-the-art laboratory analysis for purposes of
- 21 analyzing lead content in water?
- 22 A. Yes, and we are -- I have a research
- 23 scientist who I fund who runs the instrument. He is
- 24 published on lead analytical procedures in

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